The Pyongyang Times

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Seoul Regime Must Stop Troop Dispatch to S. Vietnam

Foreign Ministry Issues Statement

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on November 29, issued a statement denouncing the scheme of the Pak Jung Hi clique to dispatch greater numbers of South Korean youths to the shambles of war in South Vietnam on the instructions of the U.S. imperialists.

The statement reads in full as follows:

Recently the Pak Jung Hi clique, by order of the U.S. imperialists, are scheming to send greater numbers of South Korean youths to the shambles of war in South Vietnam.

Having sustained repeated, grave setbacks in the aggressive war against the Vietnamese people, the U.S. imperialists are trying to find a way out in the further expansion of the aggressive war by hurling more aggressive army of their own and the puppet troops into South Vietnam.

The puppet regime in South Korea is taking the lead in implementing this criminal plan of U.S. imperialism for the recruitment of mercenaries.

It has already dragooned 50,000 South Korean puppet troops into the shameful aggressive war against the Vietnamese people, and not content with this, is now trying to enlist a large number of the demobbed on the spot, those puppet soldiers who have fulfilled their term of service after they were taken to South Vietnam, and reservists in South Korea under the name of "military civilians" to use them in the war in South Vietnam.

And it is going to send another "combat unit" of the puppet army under the name of the "supplementary force."

Sending out South Korean youths to make them the cannon fodder of U.S. imperialism, the Pak Jung Hi clique are coming up against the growing discontent and resistance of the people in South Korea and the powerful condemnation of the world public opinion.

This is why the Pak Jung Hi clique, in an attempt to hoodwink the South Korean people and the world public opinion, declare in word that they will not send any more "ROK troops," while weaving a crafty and insidious plot to offer South Korean youths as cheap cannon fodder to the U.S. imperialists continuously and without any restriction in the disguised

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Foreign Minister Cables U.N.

Pak Sung Chul, Foreign Minister of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a letter informing Pazhwak, President of the 21st session of the United Nations General Assembly, U Thant, Secretary-General and all representatives of the U.N. member nations of the December 4 statement of the D.P.R.K. Foreign Ministry issued in connection with the adoption of the proposal on the simultaneous invitation of the representatives of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and South Korea to the current United Nations General Assembly.

In his letter, Foreign Minister Pak Sung Chul expressed his conviction that the statement of the D.P.R.K. Foreign Ministry enclosed in the letter would be distributed as a U.N. official document without delay among the representatives of the U.N. member nations.

GREETINGS

Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and **Chol Yong Kun**, President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the D.P.R.K. sent a telegram of greetings on November 28 to **Enver Hoxha**, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Albanian Party of Labour, **Haxhi Llesh**, President of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the Albanian People's Republic and **Mehmet Shehu**, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the A.P.R. on the occasion of the 22nd anniversary of the liberation of Albania.

✦ **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the D.P.R.K. Cabinet and **Chol Yong Kun**, President of the Presidium of the D.P.R.K. Supreme People's Assembly received on November 30 a message from **L. I. Brezhnev**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, **N. V. Podgorny**, President of the Presidium of the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet and **A. N. Kosygin**, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. in reply to their message of greetings sent on the 49th anniversary of the October Revolution.

Premier Kim Il Sung Receives Reply from Asian GANEFO

Kim Il Sung, Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea received on November 30 a message from Tep Phan, President of the National Organizing Committee of the First Asian GANEFO in reply to his message wishing the First Asian GANEFO success.

The message pointed out: The gathering of the sports delegations of the New Emerging Forces in Pnom Penh represents a demonstration to the world of our solidarity and spirit of mutual cooperation, and of the fact that we will never submit to any form of colonialism and imperialism.

Foreign Ministry's Statement

On Discussion of Korean Question at U.N.

In connection with the U.S. scheme to undermine the United Nations decision on the simultaneous invitation of the representatives of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and South Korea, the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued a statement on December 4.

The statement reads in full:

With the discussion on the Korean question forthcoming, a proposal on simultaneous invitation of representatives of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and South Korea has been adopted at the First Committee of the United Nations General Assembly at its 21st session.

On December 1 last the Guinean Delegation proposed at the First Committee of the U.N. General Assembly urgently to discuss and decide upon the ten-nation proposal on inviting the North and South Korean representatives simultaneously to take part in the discussion on the question of the "withdrawal of all the U.S. troops and other foreign troops occupying South Korea under the U.N. flag and the dissolution of the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea".

This proposal of the Guinean Delegation was supported by representatives of the socialist countries and many Afro-Asian countries and was passed by a majority vote.

It is a fair and reasonable one which conforms to the spirit of

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The Korean nationals in Japan, while defending their right to democratic, national education, are bending every effort to enroll more of their children in Korean schools and bring them up into worthy Korean citizens. Photo: Korean students filing their application for admission to Korea University in Tokyo

U.S. Provocations Against Cambodia Denounced

Foreign Ministry Issues Statement

The Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued on December 1 the following statement denouncing the aggressive provocations of the U.S. imperialists and the South Vietnam puppet clique against the Cambodian people:

The aggressive provocations of U.S. imperialism and its puppets in South Vietnam against the Cambodian people have become all the more pronounced recently.

On November 22 U.S. imperialism and its lackeys again opened artillery fire at the Prean Mondea frontier post of Pray Veng Province and sent aircraft to attack the Kotech frontier post of Svay Rieng Province, Cambodia, killing and wounding a number of frontier guards and innocent people. Earlier, on November 21, the U.S. imperialists fired rocket guns from helicopters toward the Chrak Krank village of Kompong Cham Province, Cambodia, burning down houses and causing heavy material losses.

The ceaseless aggressive provocations of U.S. imperialism and the South Vietnamese puppet clique are a grave infringement upon the territorial integrity, national dignity and sovereignty of Cambodia and a wanton violation of the 1954 Geneva Agreements on Indo-China.

The Government of the D.P.R.K. and the entire Korean people resolutely condemn the brigandish, aggressive acts of U.S. imperialism and its henchmen against the Royal Government and people of Cambodia and fully support the November 25 statement of the Royal Government of Cambodia.

The latest aggressive acts are another instance of the aggressive provocations repeatedly committed by the U.S. imperialists to

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STATEMENT

TROOP DISPATCH

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form of "supplementary force" and "military civilians."

This is aimed at implementing the "resolution" of the Manila Conference, which hatched a plot for the escalation of the aggressive war in Vietnam, and is for the execution of the instructions given personally by U.S. President Johnson when he visited South Korea some time ago.

The fresh moves of the U.S. imperialists and the Pak clique for the dispatch of troops are an unpardonable criminal act against the Korean and Vietnamese peoples.

The Government of the D.P.R.K. and the entire Korean people resolutely denounce the criminal actions of U.S. imperialism which regards South Korea as a supply base of cannon fodder for its war of aggression and sternly condemn the repeated treachery of the Pak Jung Hi clique, henchmen of U.S. imperialism.

The Pak Jung Hi clique of South Korea are trying to maintain the foothold of their tottering fascist terror rule by earning a pittance of dollars at the sacrifice of tens of thousands of youths they have thrown into the U.S. war of aggression against the Vietnamese people. With no desperate machinations, however, will the Pak Jung Hi gang be able to save themselves from ruin.

The South Korean puppet troops are perpetrating, under the direct command of the U.S. army, the heinous atrocity of barbarously killing innocent Vietnamese inhabitants, women and even children, in the aggressive war against the Vietnamese people. This is an indelible crime through generations to come.

The "ROK" armymen and the demobbed soldiers of South Korea must resolutely oppose the troop dispatch to South Vietnam and the "ROK Army" soldiers already taken to South Vietnam must, instead of committing the criminal acts of slaughtering the South Vietnamese people, turn their guns on the U.S. aggressors, the mastermind in the troop dispatch, and their puppets, the notorious "officers," and go over to the side of the people after finishing them off mercilessly.

The South Korean people must rise up and fight against the Pak Jung Hi clique who are sending out their kinsfolks as cheap cannon fodder of U.S. imperialism and resolutely smash the new intrigue to send more troops under the name of "military civilians" and "supplementary force."

This is the only road to the true life and the path of patriotism.

No matter how desperately the U.S. imperialists may expand the war of aggression in Vietnam by mobilizing hundreds of thousands of U.S. troops and troops of its satellites and resort to the most effective and more vicious act of war for "internationalizing" the Vietnam war even by letting the U.N. cloak to their puppet troops, they will in no way be able to subdue the heroic Vietnamese people who have risen up in the just cause of the liberation and reunification of the country. U.S. imperialism will surely meet the final fiasco.

The U.S. imperialists must stop at once all their acts of war against the Vietnamese people and pull out of South Vietnam forthwith, taking their aggressive forces and the troops of their satellites and the weapons they have illegally brought in.

The South Korean puppet regime must stop immediately the criminal act of driving South Korean youths to the aggressive war in South Vietnam.

Pak Jung Hi and his clique must clearly realize in what position they will land themselves in South Korea if they run counter to the unanimous will of the entire Korean people and the world peace-loving people and continue to engage in the treachery of taking an active part in the U.S. war of aggression in Vietnam. If the puppet clique in South Korea continue to take the criminal action of dispatching more South Korean youths to South Vietnam in defiance of our repeated warnings, they will only hasten their own doom.

STATEMENT

Cambodia

(Continued from Page 1)

gravely menace the independence of Cambodia and key up tension in that area.

U.S. imperialism, its puppets in South Vietnam and Thai reactionaries have long been ceaselessly perpetrating provocative intrusions into the land and air of Cambodia in an attempt to hamper the independent development of Cambodia and exclude her influence upon the Southeast Asian countries.

They are brazenly trying to justify their aggressive acts and mislead world public opinion with the preposterous pretext that the troops of the Kingdom of Cambodia are assisting the South Vietnam Liberation Army and creating border clashes with the South Vietnamese puppets.

With no crafty ruse, however, can the U.S. imperialists camouflage their aggressive intrigue to escape the responsibility for the crimes they have already committed.

Having sustained serious defeats in the war of aggression against the Vietnamese people, the U.S. imperialists today are trying to find a way out by extending the flames of war to Cambodia and Laos and the whole of Indo-China, doggedly pursuing the policy of war escalation.

Such criminal actions have become more unscrupulous after the Manila Conference which discussed measures for further extending the aggressive war in Vietnam and the Asian tour of U.S. President Johnson.

The reckless policy of aggression of U.S. imperialism is a grave challenge to the peoples of Indo-China and Asia and a great menace to peace in Asia and the world.

All the facts prove that the U.S. imperialists are the chieftain of aggression and war and the No. 1 common enemy of the peoples of Asia and the world.

The world's peoples condemn with surging indignation the criminal aggressive acts of the U.S. imperialists against the Kingdom of Cambodia.

The struggle of the Cambodian people against the incessant aggression and intervention of U.S. imperialism and its puppets in South Vietnam is a just struggle for defending the independence, sovereignty, neutrality and territorial integrity of their country.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the entire Korean people express firm support to and solidarity with the Cambodian people in their just struggle against the aggression of U.S. imperialism and its stooges.

If the U.S. imperialists and their henchmen persist in the brigandish, aggressive actions against Cambodia, defying the strong denunciation of the Cambodian people and the progressive people throughout the world, they will sustain an ignominious defeat in face of the strong counter-blow of the Cambodian people who have risen up in defence of the honour of the country and dignity of their nation.

Anniversary of Revolutionary Publication

If you visit the Museum of Korean Revolution in Pyongyang you will find a mimeograph used by the Korean People's Revolutionary Army in the days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle. At first sight there is no difference between it and the ordinary one. But it bears traces of years of hardships. The Korean Communists, making use of it in the dark and hard years of the Japanese imperialists' rule, issued revolutionary publications including the monthly *Samil Wolgan* (March First).

In those days, the Korean Communists headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung, fighting for the liberation and freedom of the country, published the monthly *Samil Wolgan* (Founded on December 1, 1936), Korea's first Marxist-Leninist publication, and other papers and magazines *So-gwang* (Dawn), *Hyoja-omin* (Tiller of Hillside Plots) which was later renamed *Ban-il Tujaeng*, (Anti-Japanese Struggle) and *Jong-sori* (Bell), etc.

These publications had to be put out in the thick forests, and they lacked experience and materials. Naturally this situation entailed difficulties and difficulties to overcome. They burned the bark of birch-trees and made mimeograph ink out of the soot thus produced and made mimeographing rollers out of glue and gum. At the risk of their lives, they penetrated deep into enemy-occupied areas to obtain printing materials.

Some comrades, while engaging in bringing out publications, were arrested and killed by the enemy.

The revolutionary publications thus issued with blood became an ideological torchlight of the anti-Japanese guerrillas and broad sections of revolutionary masses. These publications served to arm them with Marxism-Leninism and unbending revolutionary spirit and arouse them to the sacred struggle for the restoration of the country.

These publications expounded and propagated the revolutionary lines put forward by Comrade Kim Il Sung among the broad masses of the people and let them know clearly the character, purpose, and the fighting tasks of the Korean revolution, thus playing a great role in rallying the people around the anti-Japanese national united front.

Every time they got a copy of these publications, they read it over and over again by turns, until it was worn to tatters. "The whole nation, take part in the anti-Japanese fatherland restoration front! Those who have physical strength, devote your physical strength! Those who have knowledge, devote your knowledge. And those who have money, contribute your money!"

This appeal of *Samil Wolgan* gripped the hearts of workers, peasants, intellectuals, small and medium traders and industrialists, religious believers and other sections of patriotic people and aroused them to the anti-Japanese struggle.

The priceless achievements and experiences scored and accumulated by the monthly *Samil Wolgan* and other revolutionary publications issued during the days of the anti-Japanese struggle came to be regarded as brilliant traditions of our publications after the country's liberation.

On the evening of November 30, a meeting in commemoration of the 30th anniversary of the publication of the monthly *Samil Wolgan* was held at the Moranbong Theatre in Pyongyang.

Jong Jun Gi, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Journalists' Union and Editor-in-Chief of *Rodong Sinmun*, delivered the report at the meeting.

After the meeting the Monthly Samil Wolgan Prize of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the highest honour for the men of the press in Korea, was awarded to those who distinguished themselves in the field of the press.

Han Hyang Ran

STATEMENT

U. N.

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the United Nations Charter that provides for the participation of parties concerned to the discussion of any question at the U.N.

The United States disregards this iron-clad fact that the proposal on the simultaneous invitation of representatives of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and South Korea to take part in the discussion of the Korean question at the U.N. has been carried by a majority vote. Under the preposterous allegation that this lawful adoption constitutes a "violation of the procedure of the discussion on the question," which does not exist, the United States sticks to its unjust stand and resorts to delaying tactics and to fraud and threat in an attempt to undermine the just decision already adopted by a majority vote.

This is a customary practice of the U.S. imperialists in trying to prevent the representatives of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea from participating in the discussion of the Korean question at the United Nations.

They have persisted in opposing the participation of the representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the party concerned, to the discussion of the Korean question for the fear that their criminal acts of obstructing Korean unification, maintaining colonial rule in South Korea and provoking another war in Korea should be laid bare.

The United States is behaving exactly in the same way at the current session of the U.N. General Assembly.

The United Nations must act in conformity with its Charter and with its mission.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea considers that since the Korean question is being discussed at the United Nations, the representatives of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the party concerned, must take part therein unconditionally.

Koreans in Japan:

Their Inalienable Right

The Japan-Korea Association designated the period from November 10 to December 10 as a "month of nation-wide action for promoting friendship between Japan and Korea, extending unconditionally the term of the agreement on the repatriation of the Korean nationals and strengthening the organizations for the defence of national education of the Korean residents" and called on the Japanese public circles and people to join the nation-wide action.

This call of the Japan-Korea Association has aroused a keen repercussion among the political parties, public organizations and people in Japan and enjoys a nation-wide support.

As is known, there are 600,000 Korean nationals in Japan. They are people who, in the days of Japanese colonial rule over Korea, went to Japan looking for a means of livelihood as they had been deprived of land and property, who were taken to Japan for "military or labour service" or the sons and daughters of these people.

Now they, as the overseas citizens of a liberated, independent country, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, ardently wish to study the language, history and geography of their own country. This is their inalienable right. And this aspiration of theirs no one can be allowed to hamper.

The Japanese authorities, however, are scheming to enforce a law aimed at suppressing the democratic, national education of the Korean residents in Japan.

Moves to suppress the national education of the Korean residents have been stepped up since the "South Korea-Japan Treaty" was signed and a virtual tripartite military alliance among America, Japan and South Korea was formed.

The Japanese authorities seek to deprive the Korean residents of their democratic rights including the right to receive national education, and use them in the political bargaining with the Pak Jung Hi gang.

The Korean citizens in Japan, frustrating these sinister moves and overcoming difficulties, are energetically working to defend their democratic, national education.

The broad public circles and people of Japan give support to the Korean residents in their struggle. They know that the suppression and persecution of the Korean residents by the Japanese reactionaries are linked up with the moves for the militarization of Japan's internal life and the attack on the democratic rights of the Japanese people.

As the Japanese educationists pointed out rightly in an appeal issued in opposition to the Japanese authorities' actions to suppress the national education of the Korean residents, every nation has a universally recognized right — one that nobody can reject — to take over and develop its own national culture through the education of the younger generation in its own language and aspire after the national independence and prosperity.

The Korean residents in Japan have strong aspiration for the national education, because they had long been deprived by the Japanese imperialists of their national rights including the right to receive national education, because they had been condemned to ignorance, insulted and oppressed by the Japanese imperialists.

Their sons and daughters, born and brought up in that foreign land, can be trained, only through the national education, into persons who will shoulder the future destiny of the nation.

The Japanese authorities are grossly violating the recognized international law and norms of international relations by infringing upon the right of the Korean residents to receive national education.

This act of the Japanese authorities cannot be tolerated.

Kim Pyong

Impressive Days in Pakistan

I had the honour of visiting the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, the land of an industrious people, early in November as a member of the D.P.R.K. trade delegation.

Our delegation, short as its stay was, spent very stirring and impressive days in this country.

During its sojourn in Pakistan, we received a courteous and kind reception of the government leaders and people of the country.

Our delegation exchanged with the government leaders of Pakistan views on the matters of common concern to both countries.

We visited big cities such as Rawalpindi, the capital of this country, Karachi, and Dacca as well as textile mills, a jute factory, the Karachi wharf and city construction sites of Islamabad.

During our talks with the government leaders of Pakistan and visits to factories and construction sites I saw the firm resolve of the Pakistanis to liquidate the aftermath of long years of colonial rule and make their country strong and prosperous by their own efforts and their diligence.

His Excellency Mohammad Ayub Khan, the President of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, stated on March 6, 1966: We believe that the principles of self-reliance are completely practicable. They provide foundations for a planned economic progress. Foreign aid becomes useless unless a country relies on its own efforts. This statement of his gives a gist of the Pakistani Government's economic policy which commands the support of its people.

The Islamic Republic of Pakistan has already twice fulfilled the five-year national economic development plan since 1955.

During the plan period many new factories have been built.

In 1947, when Pakistan emerged independent, there were a little more than 30 small and medium factories in Pakistan.

But now as many as 1,400 factories are in operation. Particularly, machine-building, iron and steel, and ship-building industries are being established and jute, cotton and woolen textile and foodstuff industries are expanding rapidly.

Pakistan is now carrying out the third five-year economic development plan.

The plan envisages an investment of 52 billion rupees in the different branches of the national economy.

The main tasks of the plan are to expand heavy-machine and machine-tool-building, and petrochemical industries and to solve the problem of food for the population by increasing investment in agriculture and bringnig more land under crops and by applying more fertilizer and raising the per-unit yield. The plan provides for an increase of a minimum of 37 per cent in gross national product.

An official of the Pakistani Government told me: We are sure to reach our goals despite a chain of difficulties in the way of fulfilling the third five-year plan.

What had left indelible impressions on my mind during our stay in Pakistan was the high appraisal by the Pakistani Government and its leaders of the brilliant achievements our people have made in the postwar construction of an independent national economy under the leadership of Premier Kim Il Sung and their earnest desire for the further expansion of the trade relations between both countries.

During our delegation's sojourn in Pakistan a trade and payments agreement was signed between both countries.

This marks a milestone in further developing the relations of friendship and trade between the two peoples.

A trade and payments agreement between the D.P.R.K. and Pakistan was signed in Rawalpindi, on November 5.

This trade and payments agreement is based on complete equality and mutual benefits.

The principle of the agreement is to supply each other's needs in the construction of independent national economies. Under the agreement we will export to Pakistan Korean products — machines of all types, steel products, pig iron and other metal products, chemical fertilizers and other goods — in exchange for jute and its products, wool, raw cotton, cotton yarn and minerals.

The trade transaction between both countries has an ample prospect of rapid expansion, which will contribute to accelerating the relations of friendship between our two peoples.

Leaving Pakistan for home, I was deeply confident that the Pakistani people would surely emerge triumphant in their struggle against imperialism and colonialism and for the prosperity of their country.

KIM SOK JIN

Prince Norodom Sihanouk:

Independence Is the First Thing to Be Achieved

Prince Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of the Kingdom of Cambodia delivered a speech at the seaport of Sihanoukville on November 23, according to a foreign dispatch from Pnom Penh.

The Cambodian leader was referring to a talk he had with Takeo Miki, Japanese Minister of International Trade and Industry (now Foreign Minister), who tried to convince him that "the Americans are by nature sincere pacifists."

Prince Sihanouk told the Japanese visitor that quite contrary to his assertions, the U.S. imperialists had done so many bad things in Cambodia and were continuing to do so.

He said as follows:

"Under the pretext of fighting the South Vietnam Liberation Armed Forces they are murdering our people everyday. Only yesterday the imperialists alleged that they were searching for a division of Vietcong. This is again a pretext for invading us for murdering some more Cambodians."

To take Miki's allegation that the Asians should first of all secure peace so as to achieve speedy development of their countries, Prince Norodom Sihanouk said:

"Everyone loves peace, but to put peace before complete independence is to put the cart before the horse. Because independence is the first thing to be achieved or consolidated, the first foundation to be laid or strengthened.

"So far as we are concerned, national independence is the indispensable condition for real development," the Cambodian Head of State stressed.

As you see, Miki, one of Sato's right-hand men, was at great pains to speak in defence of the U.S. aggressive policy in Asia during his tour of Southeast Asian countries.

To this did Prince Sihanouk give a dignified and clear-cut exhortation. It is better for the Japanese militarists who are zealously seeking to attain their new designs to act sensibly.

SOLIDARITY WITH CAMBODIA

The Korean public organizations resolutely condemned the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys for their brigandish armed attacks on Cambodia.

In their message to the General Association of Khmer Students of Cambodia and the University Section of the Khmer Royal Socialist Youth, the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea and the Korean Students' Committee strongly denounced the U.S. imperialists and their stooges for their brigandish aggressive actions against the Kingdom of Cambodia and pledged their full support to the November 25 statement of the Royal Government of Cambodia.

The Central Committee of the Korean Journalists' Union, in its letter to the Cambodian Publishing Society, expressed militant solidarity with the Cambodian people and journalists in their just struggle against the armed attacks of the U.S. imperialists and their minions.

U.S. BOMBING OF LAOS DENOUNCED

The Korean Committee for Asian-African Solidarity sent recently a telegram to the Laotian Committee for Asian-African Solidarity condemning the U.S. bombing of liberated areas of Laos.

Expressing firm solidarity with the Laotian people in their courageous struggle for safeguarding the sovereignty, independence, union and territorial integrity of the country, the telegram expressed the conviction that the Laotian people, rallied closely around the Neo Lao Haksat, would achieve the ultimate victory, repulsing the aggression of U.S. imperialism.

Troop Dispatch — Washington's Order

It was made clear in the course of interpellation at the "National Assembly" on November 29 that the plan for the large-scale dispatch of South Korean reinforcements to South Vietnam was based on an "agreement" on the sending of up to 100,000 South Korean soldiers which Pak Jung Hi reached with U.S. Vice-President Humprey when the latter flew to Seoul at the beginning of the year, said news reports from Seoul.

It was also laid bare that this was reaffirmed and urged when U.S. President Johnson himself visited Seoul late in October this year. Early in November, Pak Jung Hi and his clique sent South Korean soldiers to Vietnam in compliance with the strict orders of Washington, under the name of "replacement forces." They made clear that they would continue with the sending of such "replacement forces" to Vietnam.

On November 10 Pak Jung Hi said that the matter of dispatching "demobbed men" to Vietnam as military civilians to serve the U.S. forces in rear was under discussion. Timing with this, South Korean "Minister of National Defence" announced that the matter of dispatching army reservists to South Vietnam was also under consideration.

They also made public that they were planning to send those exempted from conscription to South Vietnam as members of the "peace corps."

Pak Jung Hi recruiting S. Vietnam-bound cheap cannon fodder for U.S. imperialism

Cartoon by Byon Yong Guk

Although they are equivocating about "replacement," "military civilians" and "logistic service," these are doubtless aimed at supplying more cannon-fodder to the Yankees to serve them as their shields on the battlefield of South Vietnam under the operational direction of the U.S. Command.

People are well aware of the fact that Pak Jung Hi clique's dispatch of troops to Vietnam started with the dispatch of "logistic troops" and this has been expanded constantly.

Even South Korean political circles conclude that no matter what smokescreen they may set up, "this is the virtual dispatch of reinforcements."

With absolute secrecy preserved as to its scale, they assert that to send the South Korean forces to South Vietnam under various names is not the troop dispatch. This, however, is nothing but a brazen-faced trick to evade the condemnation by the people in South Korea and world public opinion.

It is no secret that one of the important matters Johnson secretly discussed with Pak Jung Hi in Seoul after presiding over a war conference in Manila was, as mentioned above, to press for the dispatch of reinforcements to Vietnam in accordance with the plan for war escalation there. He is said to have strongly called upon Pak Jung Hi to hurl more troops out of South Korea's 650,000 strong army into the Vietnam war.

Advocating that the "Vietnam front is Korea's second front," the South Korean puppets, No. 1 executor of the U.S. plan for war escalation, are engrossed in adventures for unleashing a new war in Korea as ordered by their master, parallel with the hasty dispatch of additional contingents to South Vietnam.

The U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique, while stepping up their efforts for reinforcing the puppet army, are carrying out war exercises on the land, on the sea and in the air by mobilizing the puppet army on an unprecedentedly big scale and are perpetrating military provocations along the Military Demarcation Line and conducting open naval bombardments against the North Korean side.

Pak Jung Hi have turned South Korea into a U.S. military base for aggression and war base. They are seeking for a longer stay in power, receiving more dollars from their master in return for their offering of tens of thousands of South Korean youths and middle-aged as U.S. cannon-fodder.

The U.S. imperialists are at great pains to "internationalize" their aggressive war in Vietnam having the South Korean puppet troops in South Vietnam carry out military operations under the signboard of the "U.N. Forces." Pak Jung Hi is helping in this actively.

The dispatch of South Korean troops to Vietnam and the stepped-up war preparations are imposing immeasurable disasters upon the people in South Korea. This is a criminal act of opposing the Korean and Vietnamese peoples and of menacing peace and security in Asia. Should the U.S. imperialists and their stooges persist in the reckless war adventures, they will only bring about their own ruin.

Pak Jong In

NEW-TYPE COMPULSORY EDUCATION

The Sixth Session of the Third Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea held recently adopted the law on the enforcement of the universal nine-year compulsory general and polytechnic education throughout North Korea starting on April 1, 1967.

It is provided for in the law that the transition from the present seven-year compulsory middle school education to nine-year universal compulsory education will be effected and all children be given free education at regular schools till they reach the working age.

The enforcement of the nine-year compulsory education will do away with the last vestige of the left-overs of the old system in which millions of children of the working people were deformed owing to the narrow range of vocational labour imposed upon them in the old society. It will also bring up our rising generation into men of a new type harmoniously developed both physically and intellectually.

In connection with the enforcement of the nine-year compulsory education and in view of the present and perspective requirements of the rapidly growing socialist construction, the recent session also took a step to partially reorganize the existing school system to fit in with the new situation so as to further perfect the education system in our country.

Our school system will be reorganized the four-year primary school and five-year middle school which are schools for compulsory education and which constitute the basis of our school education; the two-year high school, three to four-year higher technical schools and skilled workers' school, whose graduates are qualified to go on to either 4-6 year colleges or their preparatory courses.

Here the five-year middle school course set up newly as a result of the merger of the present three-year middle school and two-year technical school constitutes the base for the enforcement of the universal compulsory technical education and serves as the main link in the new popular education system.

With the reorganization of the popular education system, middle school education forming the axis of our popular education will be considerably strengthened. And this inevitably will further raise the quality of higher education.

The nine-year compulsory education is a new type of compulsory education which gives secondary general education as well as polytechnic education. The five-year middle school course will lay stress on general education and, at the same time, it will give comparatively high polytechnic education which will acquaint the students with the fundamental principles of modern production.

Therefore, when receiving a nine-year compulsory education which combines general education with polytechnic education, all of our rising generation will become competent and reliable persons who are fully possessed of the essential qualities for the overall development of their character.

Besides, the new education system will more fully satisfy the diverse and great demand of society for cadres and, at the same time, it will give all the members of our society greater opportunities for free education, including college education.

This will enable us to train more qualified technical personnel and develop the equal and popular character of our education system.

The enforcement of the universal nine-year compulsory technical education is an epoch-making event for the advancement of socialist construction and the cultural revolution in our country. This is attributable to the socialist system established by our people at the cost of their blood and also to an independent national economy built through the carrying out of our independent line under the banner of self-reliance.

Young violinists of the music school attached to the National Symphony Orchestra, Pyongyang

On their way to school. The photo was taken in front of apartment building No. 1 in Jungsong-dong, Pyongyang — Photo by Kim Gwang Su

Happy News to Parents

THE news of the enforcement of a nine-year compulsory technical education next spring is welcomed with the flush of happiness in every family.

This is also the case with the dwellers in apartment building No. 1 in Jungsong-dong, Central District, Pyongyang.

The apartment building is such an ordinary one as you can find everywhere in the city.

People in different lines of work live there. Among the occupants are 138 workers' families. There also live in it teachers, doctors, artists, government officials, medical nurses, telephone operators and shop assistants. The residents number some 1,100 and nearly 400 of them attend school: 165 — primary school; 107 — middle school; 47 — technical school; and 50 — higher educational establishment. There are 128 college graduates or one for every 10 residents.

Striking Contrast

On the second floor lives the family of Kim Dae Sun, worker at the Pyongyang Brewery. His eldest son, Kim Ung Rok, is a graduate of a railway engineering school; second son, Kim Chang Rok, finished a technical school; third son, Kim Bong Rok, was educated at the Kim Chaek Polytechnic College; fourth son, a graduate of a tele-communication engineering school, continues his study at the evening course of the Kim Chaek Polytechnic College while working at a tele-communication equipment plant. The eldest daughter, Kim Yong Ja, is a fourth year student at the Pyongyang Medical College; and the second daughter, Kim Suk Ja, has been working at a vinyl chloride shoe factory since she left a chemical engineering school. The eldest daughter-in-law, Sin Jong Ja, a graduate of a medical school, works at the Institute of Microbiological Diseases.

This stands out in sharp contrast to what Kim Dae Sun went through in the pre-liberation days when he, expelled from the primary school as he had failed to pay tuition fee amounting to 60 jon, moved from one place to another looking for a job.

Nine Years — the Minimum

The family of Jon Jun Sop, worker at the Central District Public Facilities Maintenance Centre, lives at No. 31 on the third floor. The eldest son of the family, Jon Gi Bok, is a second year pupil of the Mansudae Engineering School; the second son, Jon Gi Su, is a third year pupil of the So'nam Middle School. And two daughters attend primary school.

I interviewed the heads of the two families.

"School expenses count little. The Government grants stipends and issues school uniforms and supplies," remarked Kim Dae Sun when I spoke admiringly of the school education of his sons and daughters.

"My family is prospering, as you see. And you can imagine what prosperity our succeeding generation will enjoy. We've produced so many educated people to shoulder the nation's destiny, and this offers the prospects of further prosperity of our nation," added Kim Dae Sun.

When I asked Jon Jun Sop to say a few words about what he felt at the news of the introduction of a nine-year compulsory technical education, he remarked:

"That is something to be thankful for. The rising generation will all become worthy persons. The cultural and technical revolutions will be promoted. Everyone of our posterity will record 'finished five-year course middle school' in the space for school career when writing his personal history. My eldest son is now getting education equivalent to the fifth form of the middle school. And the second one will get the benefit of the nine-year compulsory education next year. Things are quite different from what they were in those days when we older generation were growing up. Nowadays, our children enjoy the benefits of the Government even before their birth. Their mothers get paid maternity leave of 72 days. Then there are nurseries and kindergartens run at government expense. They are educated at school again at government expense until they reach the age for taking up a job."

Kim Hyong Sul

Kim Dae Sun, surrounded by his family, reads press reports on the law on the enforcement of compulsory nine-year technical education

At 9th National Art Exhibition

Traditional Korean Painting

"CAT'S CRADLE"

Jong Hyon Wung has painted many pictures that afford glimpses of the juvenile mind.

The painting here dealing with a girl engrossed in cat's cradle, is a product of his close acquaintance with the juvenile mind.

The old woman, doing needlework for her daughter-in-law who works outside the home, is urged by her granddaughter to join in playing cat's cradle.

The picture illustrates the happy life of the aged people of this land who feel themselves young again.

To give a vivid portrayal of life, the painter paid deep attention to the application of colours, to the composition suitable for a cosy and quiet atmosphere and to the facial expressions of the characters.

Referring to what had motivated him to paint this picture, the painter said: "I took up this theme to show the children who are growing up happily in North Korea. This stands in sharp contrast to the conditions of South Korean children. Many children there, orphaned and homeless, earn a living by blackening shoes and carrying baggages. In painting this picture my censure of the social system that has led so many children to such a distressful plight is always haunting my mind."

Kim U Sun

FACTS and FIGURES

In North Pyong-an Province there were 400,000 adult illiterates and only 35 per cent of the school-age children attended primary or short-term primary school in the pre-liberation days.

The province had eight middle schools and the student body accounted for only 1.8 per cent of the total population. There was no specialised school and college.

But, today, over 329,000 students are studying in 1,289 schools at all levels including 10 colleges. When the spare-time students and kindergarteners are added, the figure comes to nearly half of the population of the province.

The Government has provided the schools at all levels with research rooms, laboratories and workshops.

Here is an example. The Sinuiju Higher Light Industry Special School with the title of Chollima (winged horse) has many experimental implements and facilities for research including staple-fibre spinning and glass-processing installations, and has bean-sauce, textile, plastic-material and ferment workshops. The school also has 19 laboratories and research rooms furnished with more than 12,000 experimental implements.

In keeping with the development of education, the Government has annually spent large sums of money on building schools.

For example, in the North Hwanghae Province, a small province where main stress is put on agriculture, over 1,100 classrooms and some 900 workshops for various experiments have been set up and many experimental agro-stock farms built in the schools at all levels in recent years. About 80 per cent of the middle school graduates in this province have already moved to technical schools and almost all persons attend technical schools in towns and the workers' districts.

Two Different Paintings

JO'NG JONG YO, Artist

I was born and brought up in the remote mountainous county of Ko'chang in South Kyongsang Province, South Korea. It was probably for this reason that in my childhood I had a hankering after the sea.

I had a desire to represent as best as I could the sea on the canvas. And in my efforts to realize this desire, I have so far painted two large-sized pictures about the sea — "Women Divers" done in 1949 when I was in South Korea, and the traditional Korean painting "A Big Catch" which was displayed at the Ninth National Art Exhibition in Pyongyang this year.

The sea impressed me quite differently when I was painting these two pictures.

The "Women Divers," with Pusan Harbour in South Korea for its setting, depicted a group of women divers who, just out of the water, are sitting around a brazier, shivering with cold. The raging waters and the murky clouds were so menacing as to swallow up the forlorn women divers.

In South Korea where I saw with my own eyes how ruthlessly the life and destiny of the fishermen, masters of the sea, were trampled underfoot by the U.S. aggressors and their puppets, it was out of the question to make a beautiful painting of the sea. In my "Women Divers," the wild waves were meant to represent the ruined life, helpless cries and flounder of the masters of the sea.

Never have I felt the beauty of the sea so strongly as this time, while working on my second picture about the sea here in North Korea. I toured the east coast, visiting Chongjin, Wonsan, Sinpo, Sinchang and many other famous places last summer. The sea gave me a fresh impression and my brush seemed to urge me to make as many fine pictures as possible.

It was not only the scenery of the sea that impressed me so strongly.

I accompanied the crew of a seiner going out on the deep sea for dolphins. Among the crew were passionate youth about twenty in age. At first, they appeared to be taciturn and unsociable. Yet their manly physique—tanned complexion, muscular arms and broad shoulders — aroused my admiration.

The skipper gave an order to go into action when a shoal of dolphins was detected. The fishermen, spears in their hands, showing off their sinewy arms, started to catch dolphins. The dolphins were flouncing in the water, some leaping above the surface. The fishermen's tanned faces were shining in the scorching sun. Sweat came out on their faces and water splashed on their bodies. Sweat and drops of water were streaming down their cheeks and foreheads.

When a battle was over, happy laughter and singing arose among the fishermen, who were applauding each other for the exploits in action. Optimism was prevalent on board the seiner.

That day the crew fought several more battles before they started on their way home, flying on the mast the flag of a big catch. Their singing was spreading far over the waters under the setting sun.

The fishermen, vigorous, muscular and jolly, inspired me with a desire to portray them on the canvas.

They stood out in a glaring contrast to the women divers in South Korea. And their life was quite different from that depicted in my "Women Divers."

These fishermen, who are doing their bit in the country's socialist construction by carrying on the fishing operation on a vast expanse of the sea, were more beautiful than the seascape.

Working on the picture in which I was endeavouring to represent in vivid ensemble the beautiful sea and the heroic fishermen so as to show the animated realities of our country, I felt a deep emotion surging in me at the thought of the day when I shall be able to portray the women divers in Pusan in such a manner as I did "A Big Catch."

Drawing by Son Chung Hak

ACADEMIC DEPRESSION

In South Korea the time for admission is called a "season of money making." This explains the South Korean schools make a large profit during this period. The middle school in South Korea, however, are said to be giving a cry with the entrance examinations just around the corner, because the applicants are too few.

As of November 22, over 10 days before the beginning of the entrance examinations, a middle school in Chonju, North Cholla Province, accepted applications from only ten students out of 608 students to be admitted and a girls' middle school there received only 12 out of 480, said Radio Chonju Munhwa on November 23.

Meanwhile, the Kijon girls' middle school in Chonju, a private school, is reported to have had seven out of 300.

Such unusual academic depression reflects the hard living of the people. And this is of course not an isolated case, limited to this province, said news reports from South Korea.

World Public Do Not Sit Idle

WORLD PUBLIC LASH AT THE U.S. MOVE FOR UNLEASHING A NEW WAR IN KOREA

CUBA

The November 22 issue of the Cuban paper "Granma," carried an article entitled "Step toward Punch Bowl."

Reminding the readers of the continued U.S. armed attacks against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea along the Military Demarcation Line, it pointed out that this is a U.S. attempt to launch a second conflict in Korea.

It went on to say:

"The Korean people are fully prepared to repulse any attack on their territory. Should the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys in South Korea launch aggression, the world's people will not remain indifferent."

JAPAN

On December 1, large numbers of citizens of various strata in Tokyo held a rally in opposition to U.S. military provocations in Korea.

At the meeting, all the speakers stressed that the U.S. scheme for igniting another war in Korea was a grave issue which the Japanese people must not overlook.

The U.S. military provocations, they exposed, took place against the background of military collusion between the United States, Japan and the South Korean puppets which became ever more pronounced since the conclusion of the "Japan-South Korea Treaty."

They demanded unanimously that the U.S. imperialists quit Korea, Japan, Vietnam and the rest of Asia at once.

TANZANIA

Tanzanian paper "Ulimanga" on November 27 came out with two-page special writeups dealing with the U.S. move for a new war in Korea, under the headline "Get Out of Korea."

Condemning the reckless U.S. provocations along the Military Demarcation Line in Korea, Johnson's visit to South Korea and the aggressive "South Korea-Japan Treaty," the article demanded the U.S. imperialists stop their hostile acts against the D.P.R.K. and pull out of South Korea at once.

Meanwhile, Tanzanian paper "Nkrumo" carried an article captioned "Johnson Worked Out a War Plan in Korea" and the "Nationalist" an article headlined "The United States, Don't Run Roughshod in Korea."

These articles urged that the United States must get out of South Korea at once and the Korean question be left to the Korean people themselves.

IOJ

In the name of 130,000 journalists, the International Organization of Journalists sent letters to Johnson and Pak Jung Hi respectively lashing at the U.S. move to provoke another war in Korea.

We Are Hungry

A S. KOREAN SOLDIER PROTESTS

A South Korean soldier addressed a letter to President Pak Jung Hi, reported South Korean news agency Dongyang Tongshin on November 29.

He is a private first-class serving in the 12th Division of the South Korean puppet army deployed along Korea's Military Demarcation Line.

He said that the soldiers in his unit were dying of hunger because of undernourishment.

In sending such a letter of protest to the "President," he was motivated by the great hunger by which he was tormented, while mobilized for war exercises and arduous labour for building defence works day and night, and which he was unable to endure any longer.

"Cat's meal" (a morsel of food) and "nylon soup" (thin salt soup) —these words have gained a general currency among the South Korean soldiers today, and quite naturally.

Life Makes Me Shudder

TWO MORE S. KOREAN SOLDIERS COME OVER

They are Soh Jo'ng Han (23), private first class of the 1st Squad, 1st Platoon, 1st Company, 1st Battalion, 5th Regiment, 7th Division, 1st Army Corps and Kim Chung Ryol (25), private of the 2nd Platoon, Combat-Support Company, 8th Regiment, 7th Division, 1st Army Corps, of the South Korean puppet army.

The motive for defection was, they said, that they could no longer tolerate the criminal acts of the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique who are on the rampage to prepare for another war in Korea and intensify the military fascist rule, while sending large numbers of "ROK army" men to the South Vietnam battlefields only to die as bullet-shields for the Yankees.

Soh Jo'ng Han, from Undae-ilri, Jon-gok Sub-county, Ryonchon County, Kyonggi Province, said: "The memory of the 'ROK army' life, where death always threatened me, makes me shudder even at this very moment."

Left: Soh Jo'ng Han

Right: Kim Chung Ryol

Three South Koreans Executed for Attempted Defection

Radio Dong-a from Seoul reported that three South Koreans were executed in the Seoul prison on November 30.

They had been in jail for six years since they were condemned to death as "principal offenders" against the "national security law." At dawn on December 16, 1960 over 50 youths and students, teachers and other South Koreans with their wives and children from North and South Cholla Provinces, South Korea, left for North Korea by boat in quest of livelihood and learning. But they met with a disaster and, when adrift on the sea, came across a Japanese ship. They were forced back to South Korea owing to the illegal and inhuman stand of the Japanese authorities.

The Pak Jung Hi clique had put them to cruel torture and sentenced the three leaders of the attempted defection to death on the charge of "violating the national security law."

The execution of the three South Koreans is an action to suppress the mounting longing of South Koreans for North Korea and prevent South Koreans from coming over to North Korea. Needless to say, the aim is to create an atmosphere of terror in South Korea.

MAC Meeting:

U.S. Side Warned Again

Major General Pak Jung Guk, senior member of our side to the Military Armistice Commission, lodged a strong protest to the U.S. side against its continued provocations of sending its naval craft into the coastal waters of our side.

He made this protest at the 235th meeting of the Military Armistice Commission which was held on December 2 at the proposal of our side.

According to the statement made by Major General Pak at the meeting, the U.S. side keeps sending its naval craft in groups into the eastern coastal waters of our side in gross violation of the Preamble and Paragraphs 12, 15 and 17 of the Armistice Agreement.

On November 29, the U.S. side committed the hostile acts of infiltrating guard boats No. 1001 and No. 53 at about 9:30, high-speed transport boat No. 82 at about 10:30 and an escort boat No. 63 at about 13:00 into the eastern coastal waters of our side.

On November 24, too, the U.S. side sent two guard boats into the eastern coastal waters of our side on two occasions.

Our senior member stated: The latest naval intrusions of the U.S. side, an extension of its ceaseless military provocations against our side on the ground, on the sea and in the air, cogently show that the U.S. side is still keeping up its planned, deliberate provocations against our side. It is clear that the continued, reckless provocations of the U.S. side gravely menacing the Korean Armistice are aimed at intensifying tension in Korea, tearing up the Armistice Agreement and igniting a new war of aggression.

He once again warned the U.S. side to remember that if it continues to ride roughshod despite the repeated protests and warnings of our side, it will only hasten its doom.

Asia and Japan

Twenty-five years have passed since the Japanese imperialists started the Pacific War on December 8, 1941.

Twenty-five years make a quarter of a century. This is not a short period. Over the past 25 years, there have been many changes in the world. Especially, Asia has undergone big changes. But Japan's relations with other Asian nations actually remain unchanged.

Japan is the only imperialist power in Asia, just as she was 25 years ago. The Japanese monopolies are still up and doing and their principal objective is to invade and plunder other Asian nations.

Characteristic of Japanese imperialism, it is universally known, is that it appeared on the scene later than other imperialist powers and is strongly militaristic in all its aspects.

Japanese imperialism has grown through many wars over a period of nearly 100 years. These wars were all fought for the conquest and plunder of other Asian nations. And these wars were, without exception, backed by the U.S. and British imperialists.

The true countenance of Japanese imperialism yesterday was that, on the side of the U.S. and British imperialists in the Asian theatre of the world-wide strife among the Western imperialists, it played the role of a watch-dog over the interests of the U.S. and British imperialists while, taking advantage of this, securing its own share.

The Pacific War marked a turning point for Japanese imperialism.

Tojo, Hitler and Mussolini entered into an alliance. In forming this alliance, Japan was motivated by the very design for realizing its "supreme objective" — the domination of Asia.

How horrible were the disasters Japanese imperialism imposed on the people in the vast area of Asia during the Pacific War!

The people of Asia and the world will hardly repress their exasperation when they recall those days.

Japanese militarism should have been exterminated in the Pacific war. The whole of the Asian peoples and the Japanese people themselves demanded the total liquidation of Japanese militarism.

However, U.S. imperialism, now on the scene as the chieftain of world-wide imperialism and the bulwark of neo-colonialism, has revived Japanese militarism in order to exploit it as a stooge in its Asian domination.

In the 20 years since the end of World War II, Japanese imperialism has again come to the fore as the dangerous force of aggression in Asia.

For Japanese militarism, its service for the U.S. war of aggression aimed at conquering the whole of Korea was a turning point in its regression in the political, economic and military spheres.

At present, the Japanese militarists are working frantically to exploit their all-out service for the U.S. imperialists in the Vietnam war as the second "divine wind" and thus make it an occasion for again launching a general offensive in Asia.

The revived "Imperial Army" of Japan under the name of "Self-Defence Forces" has been expanded and reinforced rapidly since it was placed under the Pentagon's strategic system of aggression in Asia through the "U.S.-Japan Security Pact."

The Japanese militarists have formed a virtual triple military alliance with the United States and its puppets in South Korea by concluding the "South Korea-Japan Treaty." And they are actually participating in the Vietnam war by offering military bases to the United States and supplying it with quantities of war materials and a large number of personnel.

The Sato Government is openly insisting on commending officially 25,500 members of Japan's "suicide units" and other soldiers of the fascist army who murdered Asian people during the Pacific War. It has also declared that it will educate the "Self-Defence Forces" using the old "Imperial Army" as the "pattern."

The Japanese militarists are involved in the military, political and economic aggression of the American imperialists in Asia.

Instead of drawing lessons from the defeat in the Pacific War, they are seeking to make a reverse use of it. They are trying to exploit their defeat as a means for covering up their true colours as a "shock force" of aggression serving the United States and gaining the sympathy of the Asian people.

But their scheme will not work.

The contradictions between imperialist Japan and the Asian people aspiring after national independence and independent development still remain irreconcilable and antagonistic now just as they were in the past.

Imperialist Japan still remains the mortal enemy of the Asian people.

The Asian people, along with the entire mankind, have not idled away the past one quarter of a century.

Japanese imperialism confronts a new Asia quite different from the Asia of 25 years ago.

Asia embracing the powerful socialist forces and awakened and tempered in the arduous, sanguinary struggle against imperialism, is well aware that the struggle against Japanese imperialism that is in league with U.S. imperialism is a fight for national independence and peace in Asia and the rest of the world.

Japanese imperialism can never realise the old dream of "Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere."

It is conclusive that should the Japanese militarists, in conspiracy with American imperialism, take again the course of Asian aggression, they will be sure to share the fate of Hitler and Tojo.

Hong Rae Hui

"Five-year Plan for Lift of Curfew"

Curfew has been imposed all over South Korea for nearly twenty years now since it came under the U.S. control in September 1945. The population of South Korea in both town and country have been ordered to stay at home all night, and that even when something unexpected happens.

This aroused a widespread complaint and discontent among the people.

This is why the rulers of South Korea adopted a "five-year plan for the lift of curfew." The director of the "Public Peace Bureau," the chief of South Korea's police force, said on November 29: "Curfew will be lifted throughout South Korea when each province has 50,000 more policemen."

To reach the level, nine provinces of South Korea must have altogether 450,000 more policemen. Then the police force of South Korea in both uniform and plain clothes will reach 875,000, when counting the present 40,000 in uniform and 370,000 secret agents including the 15,000-strong staff of the "Central Intelligence Bureau." This means that one policeman for each 30 South Koreans is needed to lift the curfew.

No Force Can Block Advance of Tanzania

On November 29 the Portuguese aggressor army intruded into the Tanzanian territory, killing and seriously wounding several Tanzanians.

This is a criminal, aggressive act of the colonialists against the Tanzanian people and a grave provocation infringing upon Tanzania's sovereignty and territorial integrity.

This, at the same time, is a malicious provocation of the imperialists to extricate themselves from their forlorn condition in Africa.

Today the Tanzanian people are resolutely fighting under the banner of anti-imperialism and anti-colonialism and are giving an active support to the African people's national-liberation struggle for freedom and independence.

The U.S.-led imperialists, therefore, are resorting to every possible nasty trick so as to topple the Tanzanian Government and arrest the victorious advance of the Tanzanian people.

The recent armed invasion by the Portuguese aggressors is also aimed at intimidating the Tanzanian people, thus suppressing the national-liberation struggle of the African people and maintaining their foothold for colonial domination in this area.

In the recent armed invasion of the Tanzanian territory, the Portuguese colonialists were actively backed by the U.S. imperialists.

The U.S. imperialists have long been giving military and economic aid to the Portuguese aggressors who are bent on suppressing the national liberation struggle of the peoples in Angola, Mozambique and Portuguese Guinea and manipulating and directing the sanguinary war against them. Not only that. They themselves did all they could to overthrow the Tanzanian Government and put political and economic pressure on this country.

With no desperate provocations, however, can the U.S. imperialists and the Portuguese colonialists block the advance of the Tanzanian and other African peoples.

The Tanzanian people have risen up indignantly in opposition to the aggressive actions of the U.S. imperialists and the Portuguese colonialists.

Tanzania's Vice-President Kawawa, in his radio speech, appealed the whole nation to rise up resolutely against the provocative moves of the aggressors, and her Government decided to call up the reservists in the border areas.

The Korean people scathingly condemn the U.S. imperialists and the Portuguese colonialists and extend militant solidarity with the Tanzanian people.

The Tanzanian people are sure to chop off the sinister claws of the aggressors.

Choi Sam Hi

SEOUL REGIME TO ABOLISH HOLIDAYS FOR WORKERS

The puppet rulers of South Korea, press reports from Seoul say, gathered at the presidential residence on November 21 to discuss "the expansion of foreign trade" and, on the plea of "eliminating the cause of the decline of export," they took up the matter of abolishing holidays for workers.

The South Korean puppet regime's plan to abolish holidays for workers is meeting with the resistance of the masses of the working people in South Korea.

U.S. Outdo Hitlerites

Korean Delegate Returns Home from Vietnam

"The U.S. imperialists are suppressing and killing the Vietnamese people and trampling underfoot the rights to live of the masses of the people and all their democratic rights by barbarous means surpassing those employed by the Hitlerites during the Second World War," said Dr. Kim Gwang Jin, a prominent economist of Korea, who visited the Democratic Republic of Vietnam last month. Kim Gwang Jin is a member of the Korean Committee for Struggle against U.S. Crimes in Vietnam and an academician and a professor.

Reporting on his visit to Vietnam on November 29, he said:

The U.S. imperialists are employing in their aggressive war in South Vietnam the most barbarous and inhuman lethal weapons including napalm, phosphorous bombs and poisonous chemicals strictly banned by international law.

The U.S. soldiers are committing unheard of atrocities against the Vietnamese people. They are using "scorched earth" tactics of "destroy all, burn all and kill all."

The U.S. aggressor forces are ordered "to burn every village if a single shot is fired from it."

They make no scruple to perpetrate such hair-raising barbarities as burning people to death and burying them alive.

He also exposed the outrages committed by the South Korean puppet troops in South Vietnam on U.S. instructions.

The Vietnamese people, he said, are fighting a heroic battle against the aggressors under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Vietnam headed by President Ho Chi Minh and the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation firmly confident of their final victory.

In conclusion he stressed: With no lethal weapons can the U.S. imperialists conquer the fighting people of Vietnam.

The struggle of the Vietnamese people against the U.S. imperialists is not only a struggle for themselves, but also a sacred struggle for defending peace and security in Asia and the rest of the world.

The socialist countries and the world's people should support Vietnam and wage a powerful joint struggle against the U.S. imperialists.

Most Certain Fact

ALAN WINNINGTON
British Journalist

It is a great pleasure to visit Korea and to see the progress that is being made in this beautiful country. Korea is an old friend. In 1950, I went to the South with the Korean People's Army, travelling through the smoke and flame of war almost to Taegu and reporting about the swift advance of the troops. From 1951 to 1954 I was in Kaesong and Panmunjom where the Americans pretended to negotiate while they tried to win by repeated offensives to win the war. Only when they failed did they finally and unwillingly sign a truce.

1954

When I left Korea in 1954, the towns and villages had been reduced to dust and ash, level with the ground. You could look right across Pyongyang. It was a ruin. But if you went closer you saw that the brave people had somehow built clean little homes half underground. Some even had heated floors. They never deserted the city but stayed to work for victory and to be ready to rebuild.

It was this spirit and this courage which made it possible for Pyongyang—the most bombed city—to rise from its ashes in such a short time and become the beautiful city which it is today. Wherever you go you see the same miracle. Sariwon, Hamhung, Wonsan, everywhere.

The Korean people have had a hard life—a hard history. No sooner were they free of Japanese imperialism than the Americans set their claws into the country and tried to take it over. No sooner had the factories which the Japanese wrecked as they retreated been restored by the sacrifice of the people, than the American bombs turned them once again into twisted steel and floating dust.

It is rare and horrible for a country to be twice devastated in a single decade but it must be almost unique in history for such a country to have rebuilt itself better than before, also in a decade, and somehow to have managed in the meantime to carry out a complete system of social reforms and wipe out illiteracy.

People who can achieve such things will tolerate foreign domination. One of the most certain facts in the world is that one day the whole of Korea will be free and independent. The arrogant Americans, their "United Nations" puppet allies, their puppet South Koreans and the Japanese colonialists who are now trying to creep back into Korea under the American umbrella will not be able to hold the wheel of history from turning.

REVISIT

Revisiting Korea I have so many impressions that they cannot be set down in a small space.

Even during my stay the Korean Government passed a law to lengthen the period of compulsory education from seven years to nine years. From birth to working life.

A Korean child can go through nursery and school without imposing a burden on the parents. Even if this had been the only achievement in 20 years it would be a remarkable thing.

But even more important, the backwardness in economy and culture, the shortage of technicians and the inexperience in economic construction inherited from the past, have been or are being liquidated.

I have visited many factories and co-operative farms, schools, nurseries, and the justly famous Kim Il Sung University and have seen for myself the progress that has been made in years of arduous work since the war.

The goods in the shops are made in Korea and this fact alone is significant. But it is not taken as a cause for complacency for, as you say yourselves, the range is not yet as wide as you wish and you intend to improve quality but unless a country is able to supply its people with goods made for the most part at home, it cannot easily be independent of others. So it is a very good thing that Korea is able to build factories and make consumer goods from its own resources. I was deeply impressed to see the fine machines which have been produced by newly created technicians in newly created factories in Hamhung and other places.

On the farmland, Korean-made tractors and bulldozers work the paddies where in the past I saw only peasants with oxen and even men and women themselves pulling the plough. Where men and women used to toil under the sun, swinging water up from paddy to paddy in buckets on the ends of ropes, now there is water raised by electric power. All these things are a happy sight not only for friends of Korea but also for any person who values the progress of mankind.

What it all shows is that having trained many technicians by hard work and sacrifice, the Korean people have now reached a position where it is possible to develop the economy by relying mostly on their own efforts, resources and brains.

STANDING DISGRACE

Of course the situation in Korea is still bedevilled by the hateful presence of American troops occupying the South. If it were not for the artificial division which the Americans maintain, Korea would be a united land with a balanced economy which would make the solution of many problems far more easy. It is a standing disgrace to the United Nations that it still tolerates the misuse of its flag by the American occupationists.

But the Koreans in the South are no different from their brothers in the North. They will not be willing to go on living under servitude nor to allow the Americans to bind them over once more to the Japanese colonialists.

In this respect I think that the proposals of the Korean Government regarding steps toward the reunification of Korea are extremely wise and far gifted. They offer to the South Korean people a full platform on which to achieve unity and for the South Korean authorities both now and in the future, these proposals offer the widest possibilities for reaching agreement on smaller and greater issues. Such stages can pave the way for the reunification which all true Koreans desire.

When the happy moment will come that Koreans can once more travel all over their own land and visit their relatives depends on many factors.

One of the most important of these is to develop the economy, make the North still stronger and more wealthy. As I have seen, these are the aims which are being striven after with every effort and which will surely be achieved.

"Asian Development Bank"

The "inaugural meeting of the Asian Development Bank" took place in Tokyo from November 24 to 26. The Bank is reported to hold the "opening ceremony" in Manila on December 19 and go into "regular operation."

The "inaugural meeting" in Tokyo, as was expected, elected Watanabe of Japan the Bank's president and ten nations the Bank's council members. Almost all of the ten nations are puppets or satellites which are in military alliance with the United States by multilateral or bilateral pacts.

It has already been known that the "Asian Development Bank" is, in essense, a product of the "Asian development plan" which, along with the unlimited expansion of the Vietnam war, forms one of the two main components of Johnson's policy of aggression in Asia.

As the "plan" has taken more concrete shape, it has become clear that it is not in the least in the interests of Asia nor does it have any Asiatic contents and nature.

Now it is quite obvious that the "Asian Development Bank," in the final analysis, is an instrument of Asian domination serving the United States and the Japanese militarists who have been reduced to American agents.

This finds convincing expression in the composition of its member nations, its organizational principles and the rules of its management.

The United States and Japan each take 20 per cent of the bank's capital stock amounting to 1,100 million dollars. Only twenty per cent of the votes in the bank are divided equally among the member nations and the remaining 80 per cent are distributed according to the amount of the investment. This shows that the United States and Japan hold complete control of the bank.

Furthermore, in order to make good the shortage of funds — actually they are funds annually available for loaning are no more than tens of million dollars — it is envisaged to get funds from the United States and Japan in the form of "special funds" and by issuing "bonds" and, in return for their contributions, will exert more controlling power in them.

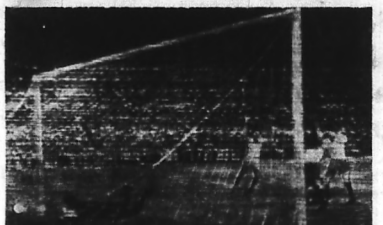
Under the regulations of the bank, Asian countries getting loans from the bank have to spend the loaned money for the purposes specified by the bank and they are prohibited from buying goods from non-member nations of the bank. The Asian countries that have ever had business relations with the United States and Japan are well aware what this means.

In advancing the "Asian development" plan, the U.S. prompted by the motive to take in even those Asian countries which are not obedient to the United States to make it an instrument for U.S. monopolies' wider infiltration into Asia. The Japanese militarists, taking advantage of the U.S. scheme, harboured a big dream. Developments so far, however, have shown that the dream stands no chance of realization.

The "Asian Development Bank," after all, will not go beyond the limits of a subordinate body to the system of America's military alliance with her Asian puppets, the limits of another control organ exercising its influence only on America's puppets and satellites that have been inveigled into that system.

Choi Si Hwan

Asian GANEFO



Korea beat China 2:1 in the football match on Dec. 3 at the First Asian GANEFO

(KCNA Tele-photo)

Wrestling

5 Gold Medals
2 Silver Medals
1 Bronze Medals

The wrestling tournament at the current First Asian GANEFO took place on November 26-27. It drew over 40 entrants from seven countries.

Korean wrestlers carried off altogether five gold; two silver and one bronze medals.

On November 26, Korea's Pak Song Gol and Yu Gwi Gil were placed first in the 52 kg and 97 kg classes respectively.

On November 27, in the finals of the free-style bouts Korean wrestlers carried off three more gold medals—Jong In Gol in the 63 kg class, Pak Tae Hyon in the 78 kg class and Pak Je Ho in the 87 kg class.

Weightlifting

3 Gold Medals
2 Silver Medals
3Bronze Medals

Weightlifting contests took place on November 26-29.

Korea's Kim Jung Il lifted a total of 457.5 kg to win first place in the 90 kg class. His fellow countryman Kim Song Sun carried off a gold medal with a total three-lift of 445 kg in the class above 90 kg.

Eight Korean weightlifters carried off altogether three gold, two silver and three bronze medals.

Judo

2 Gold Medals
2 Silver Medals

Korean judo men carried off two gold and two silver medals on November 29-30. The gold medals were brought by Jo Won Rak in the 68 kg class and Kim An Hong in the 80 kg class.

Football

Korea has so far beaten Cambodia 2:0, Yemen 14:0, Pakistan 5:1 and China 2:1 in the tournament that opened on November 26.

Yu Gwi Gil

Jo Won Rak

Jo Jong Ryol

Kim Chang Son

Kang Hyong Man

Jong Yong Gil

Volleyball

Women's volleyball teams from Korea, China, Vietnam and Cambodia have been contesting since December 1. Korean girls defeated the Chinese team 3:1 (8:15, 15:11, 16:14 and 15:11) on the evening of December 2.

Men's volleyball match between Korea and China on the same day ended in the Chinese team's 3:2 win.

Earlier, Korean men's volleyballers beat the Vietnamese team 3:0 on November 28 and defeated Syria 3:0 on December 1.

Gymnastics

On November 28, our gymnasts won one gold, two silver and one bronze medals in the men's and women's individual events. Korea's Jo Jong Ryol won the highest points of 9.8 in the flying rings, beating China's absolute title holder.

Track and Field

Sin Gum Dan—3 Gold Medals
Kim Chang Son—Marathon Winner
Kang Hyong Man—2 Gold Medals
Jong Yong Gil—2 Gold Medals

Competitions in the track and field were over on November 30. On this day, Korean athletes carried off six gold, three silver and three bronze medals.

Sin Gum Dan won the women's 200-metre race with a time of 24.5 sec. She again contested in the 800-metre event that took place 30 minutes after her appearance in the 200-metre run. She crossed the finishing line first by returning 2 min. 3.7 sec. and the runner-up, a Chinese athlete clocked 2 min. 16.2 sec. Thus she won the women's 200, 400 and 800 metres at the current Asian GANEFO.

Kang Hyon Man of Korea, who won the men's 5,000 metres on November 29, again carried off a gold medal in the 1,500 metre event with a time of 3 min. 52 sec.

Korea's Kim Gyong Il won the men's shot-put with 15.59 metres. Another Korean athlete, Jong Yong Gil, came first in the javalin throwing with 62.6 metres. This was his second gold medal. The other one he won earlier in the pole vault.

Marathon race was the last event held on the day. Korea's Kim Chang Son won the race with a time of 2 hr. 42 min. 30 sec. The second place went to his compatriot Ryu Man Hyong.

Speed-skaters Begin Training

Lake Bujon in the alpine region in a northern province of Korea is bustling with skaters from different parts of the country and with local children and youth. The temperature now has fallen to 15 degrees below zero and the skating condition is very good.

From early morning when the sun over Chail-bong Peak begins to shed its rays over the snow-covered lake-side, hundreds of skaters turn out for practice—skaters from different clubs and local youngsters.

The latter especially catch the visitors' attention. Here in the county of Bujon, over 300 youngsters are training to improve their skating technique. Boys and girls from this county put up good performances every year at the national students' skating championships. Between 1954 and January this year they have carried off altogether 150 gold, silver and bronze medals.

I interviewed Yun Jae Sun, coach of the February 8th team, to learn about the training of Kim Song Sun who was the runner-up in the all-round standings at the 1966 world women's speedskating championships. She has been endeavouring to overcome her weak points and improve her skating technique since the 1966 world championships. She conducted a systematic physical training last summer. Now she is in good form.

Eighteen-year-old girl Kim Ok Sun is also expected to score good results. Her time in the 3,000 metres at the national championships last year was one second short of the national record. Over the past twenty days since the training started, she has made a speedy progress in her skating technique.

Han Hui Hwa from the Morangbong club is also to be seen on Lake Bujon. At the 1966 world women's speedskating championships she was handicapped by poor physical condition and as a result failed to make a good showing. Now in good health, she makes a bid for fine performances at the 1967 world speedskating championships.

Our star speedskaters will have practice on Lake Bujon by the end of the year. Then they will return to Pyongyang and, for the sake of acclimatization to the weather conditions similar to those at the place appointed for the 1967 world championships, will conduct training on the rink in the pleasure ground in Mt. Daesong until early February when they leave Pyongyang to take part in the world championships.

Pak Hae Chon

Korea-Cambodia Friendship Gathering

An evening party of Korea-Cambodia friendship took place at the Salle Chadomukh in Pnom Penh on the evening of December 2.

The party opened by the playing of the national anthems of Korea and Cambodia was attended by Korean sportsmen, the Cambodian Royal Corps of Ballet and students of the Royal Art College of Cambodia.

Our sportsmen presented songs including man's solo and women's chorus and dances. In particular, the women's chorus "Rustling thick forests" and "Song of Korea-Cambodia friendship" by O Hye Suk and seven others, the Cambodian song "We'll meet each other" by Kang Se Yong and the dance "A cowboy and a girl" by Chon Son Dok and Ryu Gum Ja were warmly acclaimed by the audience.

The Cambodian Royal Corps of Ballet and the students of the Cambodian Royal Art College also staged a variety of pieces. The "Monkey dance" with Princess Norodom Bopha Devi as the leading dancer and the Korean song "Mountains have been planted with golden trees, apple trees" sung in fluent Korean by the chorus of the Royal Art College, above all, deeply impressed the audience.

Earlier, on the evening of the 1st, our sportsmen had an evening gathering with the Cambodian and Vietnamese sportsmen at their lodging quarter, the club of the Engineering College of Cambodia.

(KCNA)

KOREAN Stamps

The burning desire and struggle of the Korean people for the unification of their bisected country find their expression in a set of three stamps issued recently. (engraved; single-coloured; size 23 × 40 mm.)

Stamp 1 (10 *jon*): This stamp reflects the ardent desire of our people for national unification. Inscriptions in Korean read: "Korea is one" and "The Korean people can no longer live separated!"

They demand that Korea's unification must be accomplished by the Koreans themselves free from outside interference, and on a democratic and peaceful basis.

Stamp 2 (10 *jon*): This stamp depicts the strenuous struggle of the people in the North for carrying out economic construction through maximum production and economy in parallel with defence building so that they may hasten the country's unification.

Stamp 3 (10 *jon*): This stamp portrays the united struggle of the South Korean people of all walks of life for the withdrawal of the U.S. occupation forces from South Korea and the accomplishment of unification.

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